

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * * * *

ANTONIO L. DOYLE,)
vs. Plaintiff,) 3:13-cv-540-LRH-WGC
VAEDRA ROSEMAN JONES and DAMIEN)
C. JONES, Defendants.)

Defendants.)
)

Before the Court is Defendants Vaedra Roseman Jones (“Vaedra Jones”) and Damien C. Jones’ (“Damien Jones”) (collectively “Defendants”) Joint Motion to Dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction or, in the alternative, for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Doc. #22.¹ Plaintiff Antonio L. Doyle (“Doyle”) filed an Opposition. Doc. #50. Defendants did not reply.

I. Factual and Procedural History

Plaintiff Doyle is a prisoner currently incarcerated in the state of Nevada. Doyle is also allegedly the biological father of his now adult daughter, Antonaya Doyle (“Antonaya”).² Doyle alleges that Antonaya’s mother, Vaedra Jones, and step-father, Damien Jones, hindered his ability to foster a relationship with Antonaya by moving to Virginia and enrolling her in school as Antonaya Jones and Antonaya Doyle-Jones, thereby preventing Doyle from finding and contacting Antonaya.

¹ Refers to the Court’s docket number.

² Doyle was incarcerated before Antonaya’s birth.

1 On May 30, 2013, Doyle filed a complaint alleging that Defendants intentionally engaged
 2 in acts to destroy his relationship with his daughter. Doc. #1-1. In particular, Doyle alleges that
 3 Defendants willingly and intentionally filed a fraudulent Affidavit of Paternity (the “Affidavit”)
 4 with the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services (“NVHHS”), which listed Damien
 5 Jones as Antonaya’s biological father to conceal Antonaya’s true identity. *See id.* at 11; Doc. #50,
 6 Exhibit 3, p. 1. Doyle further alleges that the Affidavit was filed to purposefully hinder Doyle’s
 7 ability to locate, communicate, and be involved in Antonaya’s life and that Defendants’ willful
 8 and deliberate destruction of his relationship with Antonaya caused him substantial emotional
 9 distress and mental anguish. *See* Doc. #1-1, p. 12.

10 In his Complaint, Doyle asserts five claims against Defendants: (1) fraud, (2) fraudulent
 11 misrepresentation, (3) fraudulent concealment, (4) interference with parental rights, and
 12 (5) emotional distress and mental anguish. Doc. #1-1. Thereafter, on February 7, 2014,
 13 Defendants filed the present Joint Motion to Dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction or, in the
 14 alternative, for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Doc. #22.

15 **II. Legal Standards**

16 **A. Personal Jurisdiction**

17 A court may dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction over the defendant.
 18 FED. R. CIV. P. 12(B)(2). Where a defendant challenges the court’s personal jurisdiction, the
 19 plaintiff bears the burden of demonstrating the court has jurisdiction over the defendant.
 20 *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004); *Pebble Beach Co.*
 21 *v. Caddy*, 453 F.3d 1151, 1154 (9th Cir. 2006). A plaintiff makes a prima facie showing of
 22 personal jurisdiction by introducing competent evidence of essential facts which support
 23 jurisdiction. *Ballard v. Savage*, 65 F.3d 1495, 1498 (9th Cir. 1995); *see also Trump v. District*
 24 *Court*, 857 P.2d 740, 743 (Nev. 1993). Where, as here, the court receives only written materials,
 25 the plaintiff need only make a prima facie showing through its pleadings and affidavits that the
 26 exercise of personal jurisdiction over the defendant is proper. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 800.
 27 Although a plaintiff cannot simply rest on the bare allegations of its complaint, the
 28 uncontested allegations in the plaintiff’s complaint are taken as true, and conflicts between the

1 facts contained in the parties' affidavits are resolved in the plaintiff's favor. *Id.*

2 In order to establish personal jurisdiction, the plaintiff must show that the forum's long-
 3 arm statute confers personal jurisdiction over the out-of-state defendants and that the exercise of
 4 jurisdiction does not violate federal constitutional principles of due process. *Haisten v. Grass*
 5 *Valley Med. Reimbursement Fund, Ltd.*, 784 F.2d 1392, 1396 (9th Cir. 1986). Nevada's long-arm
 6 statute permits the exercise of jurisdiction on any basis consistent with federal due process.
 7 NRS § 14.065(1). Federal due process requires that a defendant "have certain minimum contacts
 8 with the forum state such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend traditional notions of
 9 fair play and substantial justice." *Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945)
 10 (internal quotations and citations omitted).

11 Personal jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant may be either general or specific.
 12 *Helicopteros Nacionales de Columbia S.A. v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 414 (1984). A court may
 13 exercise general jurisdiction over a defendant if the defendant's activities in the forum are either
 14 "substantial" or "continuous and systematic" such that the defendant's activities approach a
 15 "physical presence" in the forum, even if those contacts did not give rise to the action. *Bancroft*
 16 & Masters, Inc. v. Augusta Nat'l, Inc., 223 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir. 2000).

17 In contrast, for a court to exercise specific jurisdiction, the action must arise out of the
 18 defendant's forum-related activities such that he can reasonably anticipate being haled into court.
 19 *Bancroft*, 223 F.3d at 1086. Specific jurisdiction is determined by analyzing the "quality and
 20 nature of the defendant's contacts with the forum state in relation to the cause of action." *Lake v.*
 21 *Lake*, 817 F.2d 1416, 1421 (9th Cir. 1987). The Ninth Circuit uses a three part test for personal
 22 jurisdiction: (1) the defendant must purposefully direct his activities to the forum state or
 23 purposefully avail himself of the privilege of conducting activities in the forum state; (2) the
 24 claim arises out of or relates to the defendant's forum related activities; and (3) the exercise of
 25 jurisdiction is reasonable. See *Bancroft*, 223 F.3d at 1086; *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802.

26 **B. Failure to State a Claim Upon Which Relief Can Be Granted**

27 Defendants seek dismissal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for
 28 failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a motion to dismiss for

1 failure to state a claim, a complaint must satisfy the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2)
 2 notice pleading standard. *See Mendiondo v. Centinela Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, 521 F.3d 1097, 1103 (9th
 3 Cir. 2008). That is, a complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing
 4 that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). The Rule 8(a)(2) pleading standard
 5 does not require detailed factual allegations; however, a pleading that offers “‘labels and
 6 conclusions’ or ‘a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action’” will not suffice.
 7 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.
 8 544, 555 (2007)).

9 Furthermore, Rule 8(a)(2) requires a complaint to “contain sufficient factual matter,
 10 accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* (quoting *Twombly*,
 11 550 U.S. at 570). A claim has facial plausibility when the pleaded factual content allows the
 12 Court to draw the reasonable inference, based on the Court’s judicial experience and common
 13 sense, that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. *See id.* at 678-79. “The plausibility
 14 standard is not akin to a probability requirement, but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that
 15 a defendant has acted unlawfully. Where a complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent with
 16 a defendant’s liability, it stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement
 17 to relief.” *Id.* at 678 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

18 In reviewing a motion to dismiss, the Court accepts the facts alleged in the complaint as
 19 true. *Id.* However, “bare assertions . . . amount[ing] to nothing more than a formulaic recitation
 20 of the elements of a . . . claim . . . are not entitled to an assumption of truth.” *Moss v. U.S. Secret*
 21 *Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009) (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 681) (brackets in original)
 22 (internal quotation marks omitted). The Court discounts these allegations because “they do
 23 nothing more than state a legal conclusion—even if that conclusion is cast in the form of a
 24 factual allegation.” *Id.* (citing *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 681). “In sum, for a complaint to survive a
 25 motion to dismiss, the non-conclusory ‘factual content,’ and reasonable inferences from that
 26 content, must be plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.” *Id.*

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1 **III. Discussion**

2 **A. Personal Jurisdiction**

3 In their motion to dismiss, Defendants argue that their conduct is not sufficient to
 4 establish either general or specific personal jurisdiction in this action. *See Doc. #22.* The Court
 5 agrees.³

6 First, as to general personal jurisdiction, Defendants' contacts with Nevada are neither
 7 continuous or systematic, nor substantial enough to approximate a physical presence in the state.
 8 Defendants are not residents of Nevada and do not conduct any business in Nevada. Doc. #22.,
 9 p. 5. Nor do Defendants own any property or have any assets in Nevada. *Id.* Further, Doyle does
 10 not even assert in his complaint that this Court has general personal jurisdiction over Defendants.
 11 *See Doc. #50.* As such, the Court finds that there is no general personal jurisdiction over
 12 Defendants in this action.

13 Second, the court finds that it may not exercise specific personal jurisdiction over
 14 Defendants as Defendants do not have sufficient contacts with Nevada to anticipate being haled
 15 to court here. The only relevant contact Defendants had with Nevada occurred on September 17,
 16 2001, when Defendants filed the Affidavit with the NVHHS. *See Doc. #50, Exhibit 3.* However,
 17 there is no indication that the Affidavit actually defrauded Doyle or interfered with his parental
 18 rights. Thus, the quality and nature of this isolated activity by Defendants nearly twelve (12)
 19 years prior to the commencement of this action is not sufficiently related to Doyle's causes of
 20 action to establish personal jurisdiction over Defendants.⁴ Further, although Defendants were
 21 allegedly residents of Nevada at some point, the Court finds that it would be unreasonable to
 22 exercise jurisdiction over Defendants as neither Defendant has engaged in any forum-related

23
 24 ³ Doyle concedes that the Court does not have jurisdiction over Count Two (2) of the
 25 Complaint, fraudulent misrepresentation, and the Court shall dismiss such claim pursuant to
 26 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(2). *See Doc. #50, p. 1, n.1.*

27 ⁴ Although Defendants do not raise the issue in their present motion, the Court finds that
 28 the relevant statutes of limitations would also warrant dismissal of Doyle's claims as Doyle did
 not file his claims within the mandatory two (2) and three (3) year time periods. *See NEV. REV.
 STAT. ANN. § 11.190 (West 2013).*

1 activities with Nevada for over ten (10) years. *See Doc. #22, p. 6.* Accordingly, the Court finds
 2 that Nevada does not have general or specific personal jurisdiction over Defendants and their
 3 motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction shall be granted.

4 **B. Failure to State a Claim Upon Which Relief Can Be Granted**

5 Additionally, even if this Court were to have personal jurisdiction over Defendants, the
 6 Court finds that Doyle fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. In their motion to
 7 dismiss, Defendants assert that Doyle's Complaint is insufficient to state claims for fraud,
 8 fraudulent concealment, tortious interference with parental rights, and intentional infliction of
 9 emotional distress. As addressed below, the Court agrees.

10 *Fraud Based Claims*

11 Claims grounded in fraud must satisfy the heightened pleading requirements of Federal
 12 Rule of Civil Procedure 9. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b); see also Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA,* 317
 13 F.3d 1097, 1103-04 (9th Cir. 2003). Rule 9 provides: “[i]n alleging fraud or mistake, a party
 14 must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.”
 15 Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). An allegation of fraud must be “specific enough to give defendants notice of
 16 the particular misconduct which is alleged to constitute the fraud so that they can defend against
 17 the charge and not just deny that they have done anything wrong.” *Semegen v. Weidner*, 780 F.2d
 18 727, 731 (9th Cir. 1985). Further, “[a]verments of fraud must be accompanied by ‘the who, what,
 19 when, where, and how’ of the misconduct charged,” *Vess*, 317 F.3d at 1106 (quoting *Cooper v.*
 20 *Pickett*, 137 F.3d 616, 627 (9th Cir. 1997)).

21 In Nevada, to state a claim for fraud, a plaintiff must allege: “(1) a false representation,
 22 (2) knowledge or belief that the representation was true, (3) intent to induce reliance on the
 23 representation, (4) that the reliance must be justifiable, and (5) damages.” *Goodwin v. Exec. Tr.*
 24 *Servs., LLC*, 680 F. Supp. 2d 1244, 1254 (D. Nev. 2010) (citing *Lubbe v. Barba*, 540 P.2d 115,
 25 117 (Nev. 1975)). Moreover, to establish a claim for fraudulent concealment, a plaintiff must
 26 allege:

27 (1) the defendant concealed or suppressed a material fact; (2) the defendant was under a
 28 duty to disclose the fact to the plaintiff; (3) the defendant intentionally concealed or
 suppressed the fact with the intent to defraud the plaintiff . . . ; (4) the plaintiff was

1 unaware of the fact and would have acted differently if she had known of the concealed or
 2 suppressed fact; and (5) as a result of the concealment or suppression of the fact, the
 plaintiff sustained damages.

3 *Id.*

4 Here, the Court finds that Doyle has not pled facts sufficient to satisfy Rule 9's heightened
 5 pleading requirements as to either of his fraud claims. Doyle's sole allegation is that Defendants
 6 willingly and intentionally listed Damien Jones as Antonaya's biological father on the Affidavit
 7 to conceal Antonaya's true identity. *See Doc. #1-1, p. 11.* However, Doyle does not allege that he
 8 relied upon the false representations in the Affidavit, or that he relied on any other actions by
 9 Defendants in trying to find Antonaya. Similarly, Doyle fails to allege with specificity the
 10 remaining requisite elements which constitute fraud and/or fraudulent concealment, including
 11 any recognizable damages. If Defendants did commit a fraudulent act by filing the Affidavit, that
 12 fraud was not committed against Doyle. As such, the Court finds that Doyle has failed to
 13 establish a claim for either fraud or fraudulent concealment.

14 *Interference with Parental Rights*

15 Nevada does not recognize a separate claim for interference with parental rights.
 16 However, Nevada does recognize a cause of action when a custodial parent removes the child
 17 from the state without consent from the noncustodial parent or court permission. *See N.R.S.*
 18 125C.200 ("If custody has been established and the custodial parent intends to move . . . outside
 19 of this state and to take the child with him or her, the custodial parent must . . . obtain written
 20 consent of the noncustodial parent . . . [or] petition the court for permission to move the child.").

21 Here, however, Doyle has never established any parental rights of Antonaya by practice
 22 or court order. *See Doc. #22, p. 11-12* (stating that Doyle never declared paternity of Antonaya,
 23 nor has a court granted such, and there has never been a paternity determination of Antonaya).
 24 Further, even if Doyle were considered the noncustodial parent of Antonaya, Vaedra Jones'
 25 failure to get Doyle or a court's permission before moving out of Nevada with Antonaya can only
 26 be used as a factor if Doyle requested a change of custody. *See NRS 125C.200* (stating that a
 27 violation "may be considered as a factor if a change of custody is requested by the noncustodial
 28 parent."). Moreover, Antonaya is now an adult so any parental rights over Antonaya that Doyle

1 may have had are effectively eliminated. Accordingly, the court finds that Doyle fails to state a
 2 claim for interference with parental rights.

3 *Emotional Distress and Mental Anguish*

4 Doyle's final claim is one for "emotional distress and mental anguish." *See Doc. #1-1,*
 5 p. 12. The court shall treat this claim as one for intentional infliction of emotional distress. To
 6 establish a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, a plaintiff must show:
 7 "(1) extreme and outrageous conduct with either the intention of, or reckless disregard for,
 8 causing emotional distress, (2) the plaintiff's having suffered severe or extreme emotional
 9 distress and (3) actual or proximate causation." *Dillard Dept. Stores, Inc. v. Beckwith*, 989 P.2d
 10 882, 886 (Nev. 1999) (quoting *Star v. Rabello*, 625 P.2d 90, 92 (Nev. 1981)). Extreme and
 11 outrageous conduct is that which is "outside all possible bounds of decency" and is intolerable in
 12 civil life. *Maduike v. Agency Rent-A-Car*, 953 P.2d 24, 25 (Nev. 1998). "A claim for intentional
 13 infliction of emotional distress operates on a continuum: the less extreme the outrage, the greater
 14 the need for evidence of physical injury or illness from the emotional distress." *Goodwin v. Exec.
 15 Tr. Servs., LLC*, 680 F. Supp. 2d 1244, 1256 (D. Nev. 2010) (citing *Chowdhry v. NLVH, Inc.*,
 16 851 P.2d 459, 462 (Nev. 1993)).

17 Here, the injuries Doyle alleges are legal conclusions cast in the form of factual
 18 allegations of "mental and emotional injury" and "substantial injury." *See Doc. #1-1*, p. 10-12.
 19 However, Doyle has failed to provide any allegations that suggest a recognizable physical injury
 20 or illness as a result of his alleged mental distress. Further, Doyle has failed to allege facts that
 21 plausibly suggest Defendants engaged in extreme or outrageous conduct that could be considered
 22 outside the bounds of all decency. Without more, the Court finds that Doyle has failed to allege
 23 sufficient factual matter to plausibly suggest severe or extreme emotional distress. Accordingly,
 24 the court shall grant Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief
 25 can be granted.

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1 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Defendants' Joint Motion to Dismiss (Doc. #22) is
2 GRANTED.

3 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiff's Complaint (Doc. #1-1) is DISMISSED in its
4 entirety.

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 DATED this 6th day of August, 2014.


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8 LARRY R. HICKS
9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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